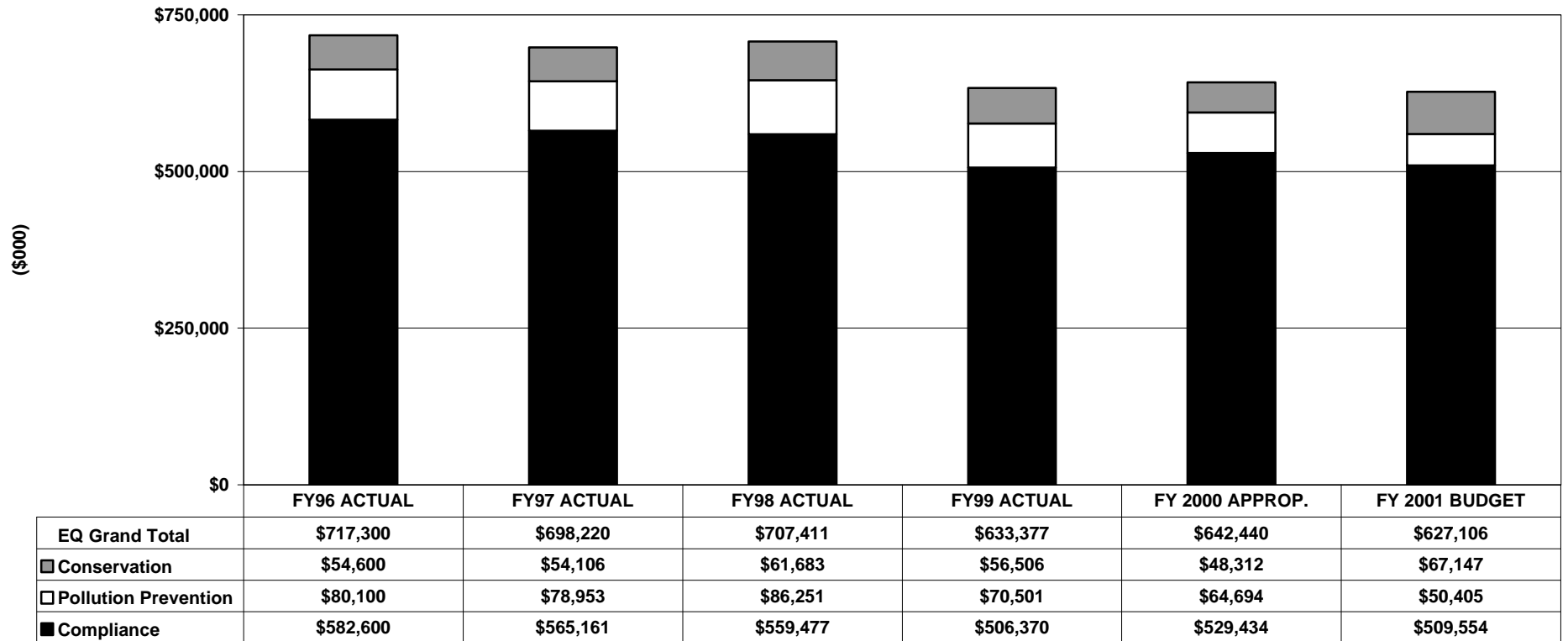


DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BUDGET SUMMARY

Department Of The Army Budget Summary
EQ Budget by Pillar
 Current Dollars (\$000)

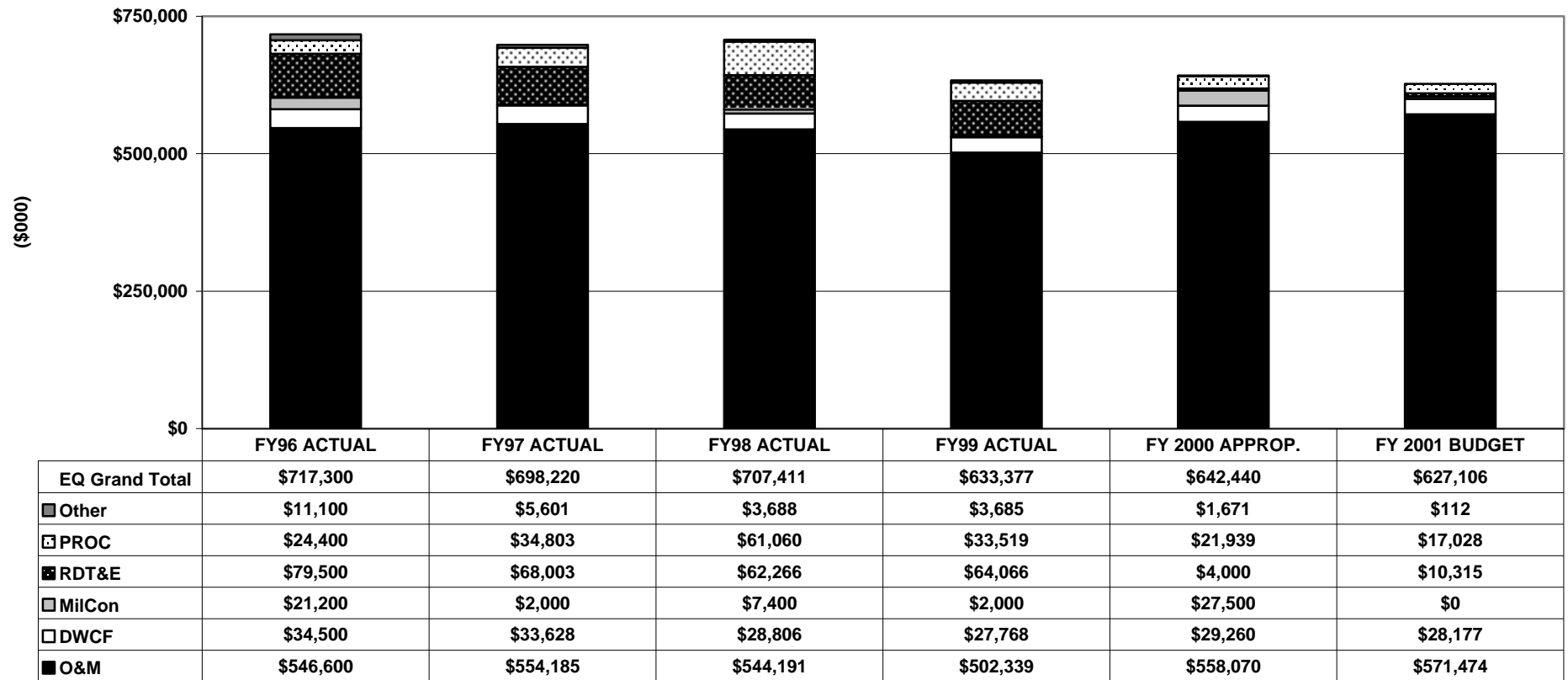


EQ Budget by Pillar: The Army's EQ budget decreases by 12.6 percent over the six-year period presented in the chart. The significant Compliance budget decrease is largely the result of a major decrease in underground storage tank nonrecurring costs as tanks have been removed or upgraded to meet RCRA, subpart I standards. The decrease in the pollution prevention budget beginning in FY 2000 has been possible because of innovative programs that centralize hazardous material management and selected pollution prevention projects that provide a high return on investment. The conservation budget increases in FY 2001 are due to Sikes Act requirements for protection of natural resources and requirements related to management of cultural resources. Overall, the Army's EQ budget funds essential recurring and nonrecurring projects, program management, and training.

Department Of The Army Budget Summary

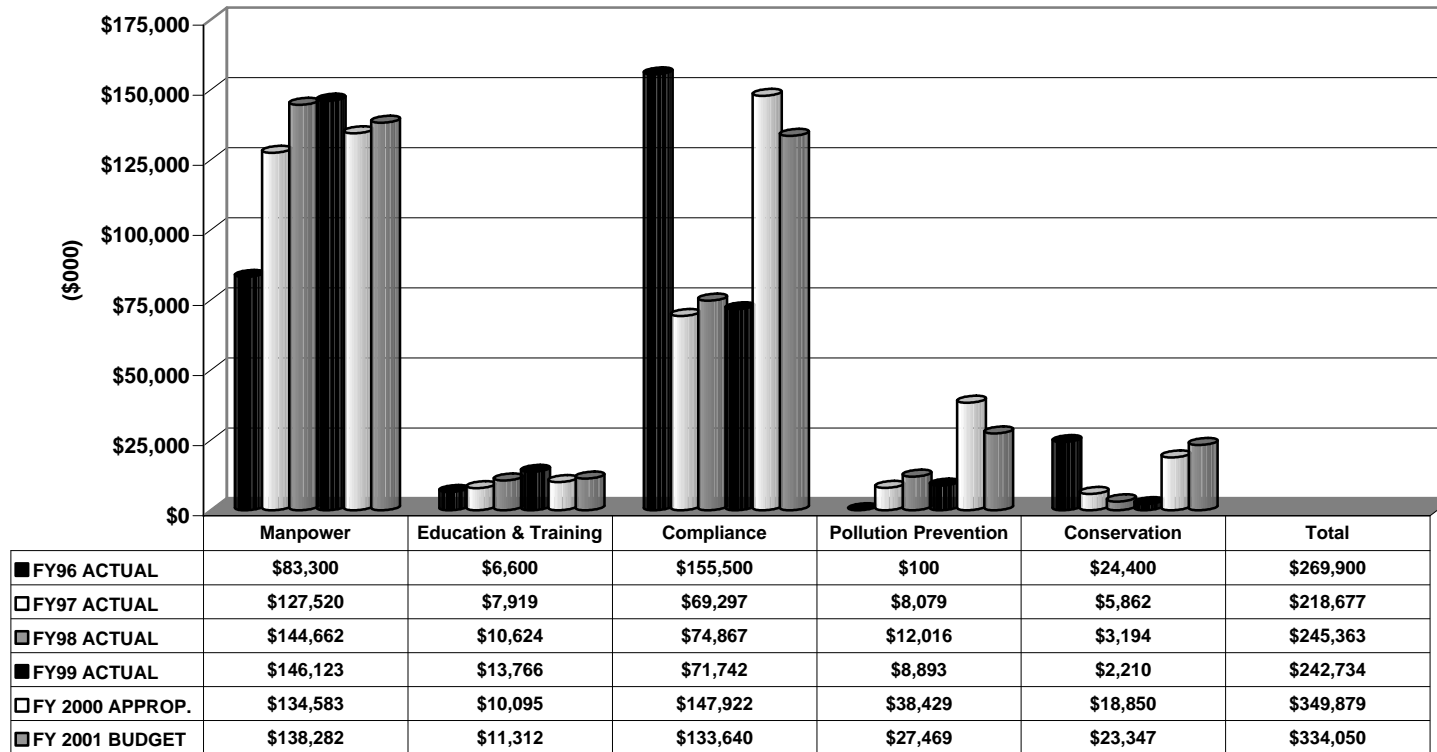
EQ Budget by Appropriation

Current Dollars (\$000)



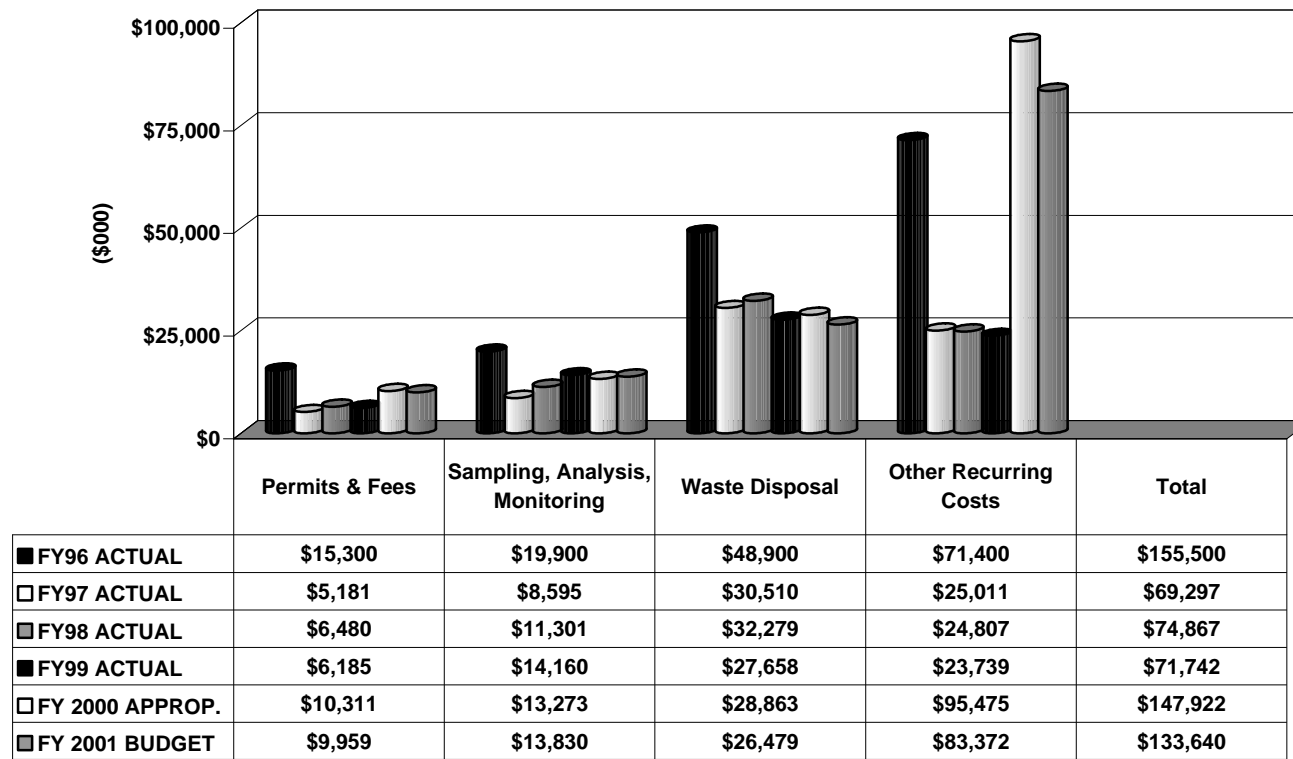
EQ Budget by Appropriation: The O&M funding remains stable over the five-year period presented in the chart. This reflects the constant nature of program management costs associated with maintaining a trained, professional staff and sustaining routine environmental operations at installations. Reductions in nonrecurring O&M projects are offset by rolling most of the RDT&E budget into O&M beginning in FY 2000. Military Construction (MilCon) and Procurement (PROC) costs are generally driven by relatively few, but large nonrecurring projects that can fluctuate substantially from year to year. There is a significant reduction in the Other category due to better classification of recurring and nonrecurring projects.

Department Of The Army Budget Summary
EQ Recurring Costs
 Current Dollars (\$000)



EQ Recurring Costs: Recurring costs account for approximately 41 percent of the total EQ budget during the six-year period presented in the chart. Maintaining a professional staff and providing environmental training and education at all Army installations and headquarters accounts for approximately 54 percent of the recurring costs. The remaining recurring costs include routine operations at numerous facilities, such as issuing permits, sampling, monitoring, development of management plans, and hazardous waste disposal.

Department Of The Army Budget Summary
Compliance Recurring
 Current Dollars (\$000)

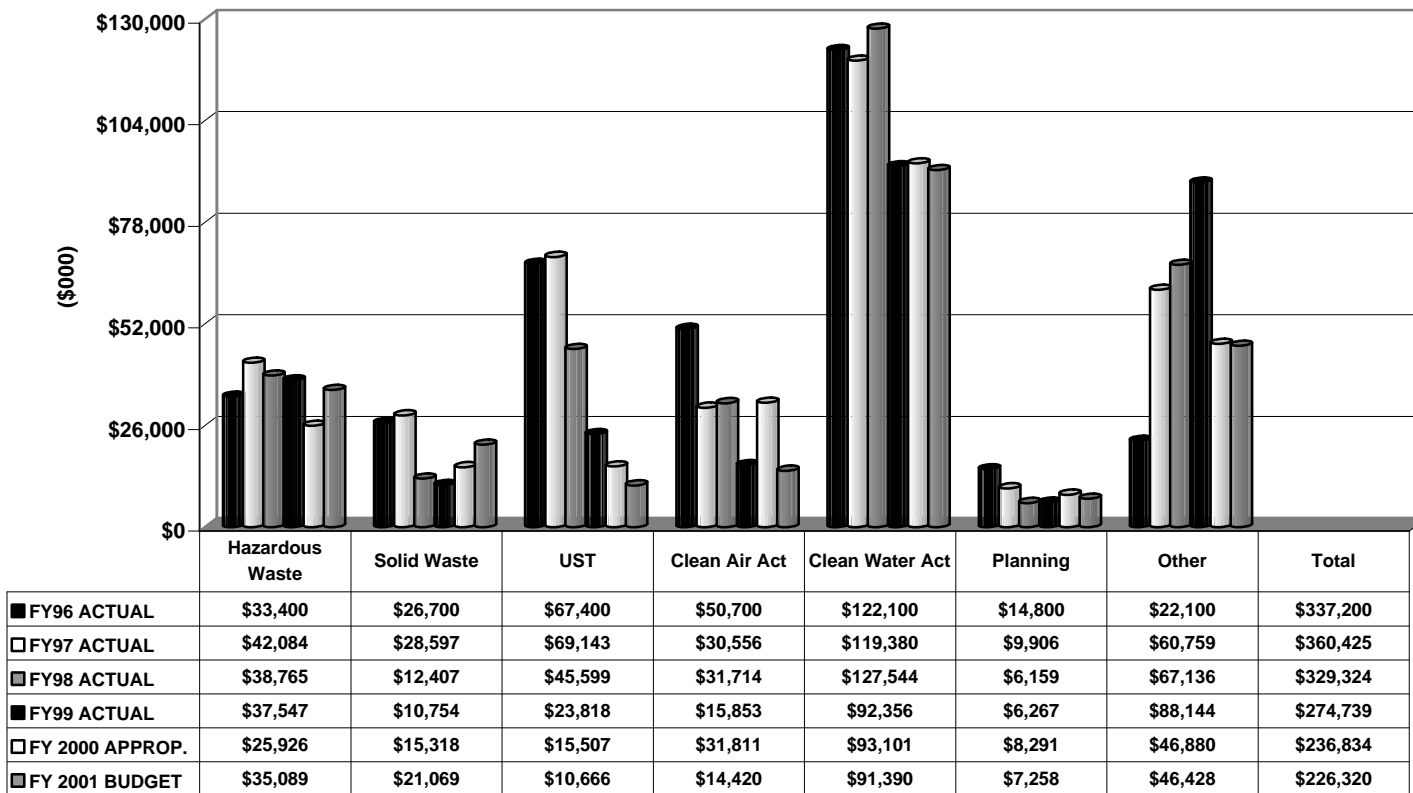


Compliance Recurring Costs: The recurring compliance costs increase substantially from FY 1999 to FY 2000. Although some of this increase is related to increasing costs for permits and fees, the majority of the increase is in the category of other recurring costs. The increase in costs in this category is related to increased requirements to produce management plans; prepare emissions inventories; develop and manage programs; test pollution control equipment; and comply with new country-specific SOFA requirements and Final Governing Standards overseas. Sampling, analysis, and monitoring costs remain relatively stable. Waste disposal costs are relatively stable with a gradually decreasing trend.

Department Of The Army Budget Summary

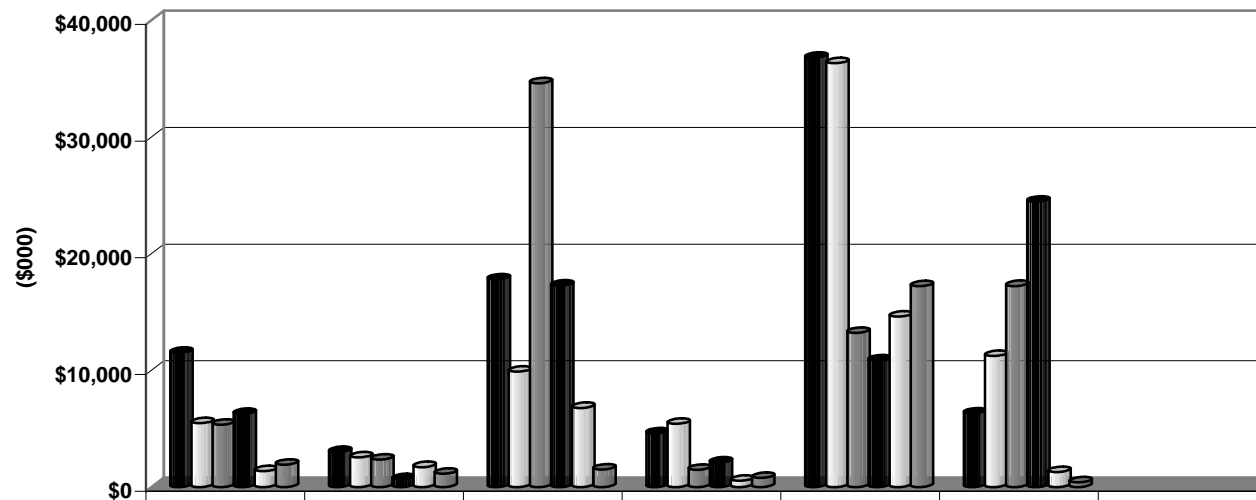
Compliance Nonrecurring

Current Dollars (\$000)



Compliance Nonrecurring Costs: Compliance nonrecurring costs decrease by 37 percent from FY 1997 through FY 2001. The amount budgeted for underground storage tanks (USTs) decreases by 85 percent from FY 1997 to FY 2001, reflecting the Army's attainment of the EPA-directed UST upgrade program, and DoD measure of merit, by the December 22, 1998, deadline. The hazardous waste project costs are relatively stable from FY 1997 to FY 2001, reflecting the requirement to ensure that hazardous waste facilities meet current standards. Solid waste project costs remain relatively stable from FY 1998 to FY 2000 but increase in FY 2001 due to increased requirements related to landfill corrective actions and closures. Clean Air Act costs will fluctuate as new National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) are implemented. Reductions in Clean Water Act costs are attributable to better classification of projects as Repair and Maintenance or Military Construction, rather than environmental, realization of reduced costs expected from utilities privatization, and benefits of pollution prevention projects.

Department Of The Army Budget Summary
Pollution Prevention Nonrecurring
 Current Dollars (\$000)



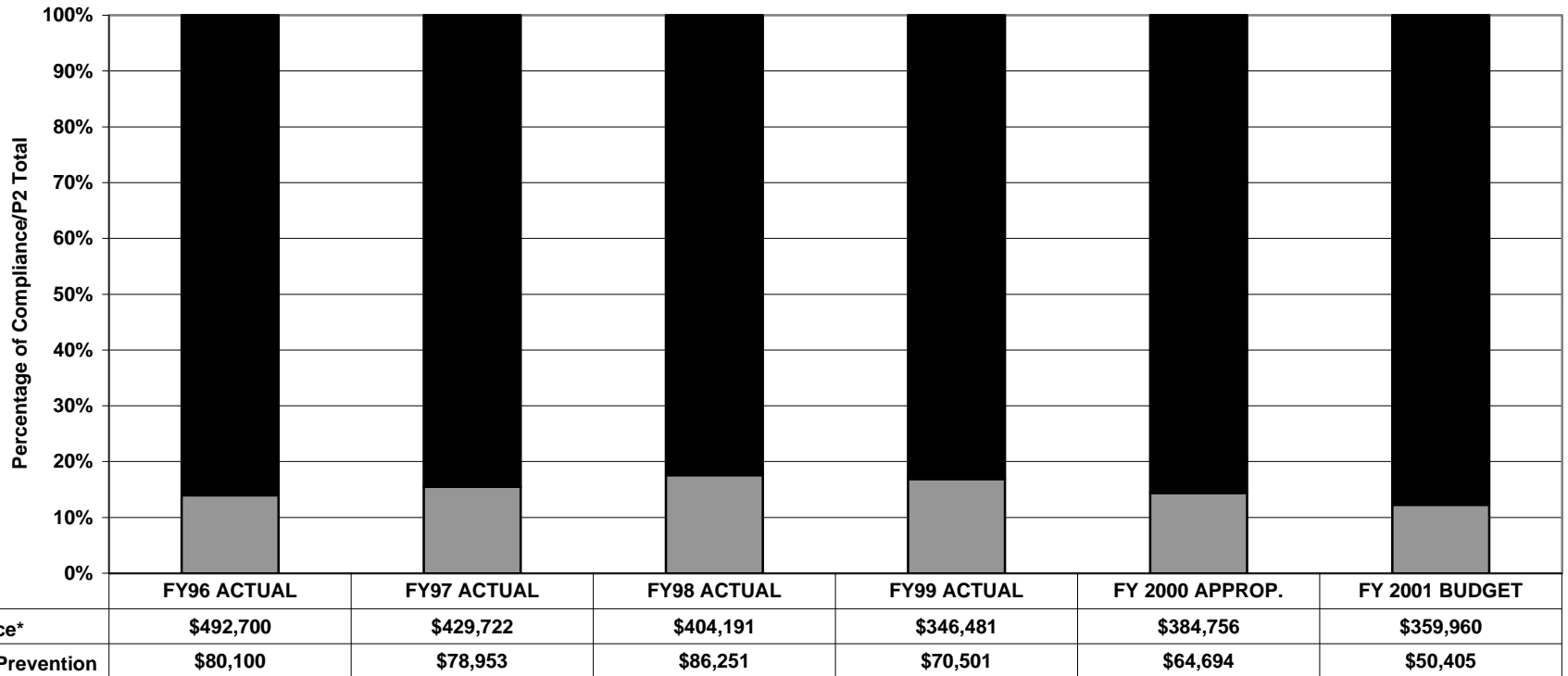
	Hazardous Waste	Solid Waste	Clean Air Act	Clean Water Act	HAZMAT Reduction	Other	Total
■ FY96 ACTUAL	\$11,500	\$3,000	\$17,800	\$4,600	\$36,800	\$6,300	\$80,000
□ FY97 ACTUAL	\$5,468	\$2,537	\$9,887	\$5,418	\$36,332	\$11,232	\$70,874
▒ FY98 ACTUAL	\$5,344	\$2,348	\$34,611	\$1,480	\$13,222	\$17,230	\$74,235
■ FY99 ACTUAL	\$6,268	\$666	\$17,263	\$2,090	\$10,856	\$24,465	\$61,608
□ FY 2000 APPROP.	\$1,360	\$1,703	\$6,778	\$535	\$14,604	\$1,285	\$26,265
▒ FY 2001 BUDGET	\$1,915	\$1,131	\$1,506	\$776	\$17,212	\$396	\$22,936

Pollution Prevention Nonrecurring Costs: Pollution Prevention nonrecurring costs decreased 71 percent from FY 1996 through FY 2001. A shift in funds from nonrecurring to recurring enabled centralized funding of cost-effective, high-return pollution prevention investments.

Pollution prevention funding from FY 1996 through FY 2001 allowed the Army to achieve and exceed the DoD goals for toxic chemical releases, solid waste reduction, and solid waste recycling. Additionally, the Army is on track to meet or exceed the DoD hazardous waste reduction goal.

The Army continues to fund centralized hazardous material management at the installation level, to emphasize pollution prevention as the preferred approach to achieving environmental compliance, and to make pollution prevention an integral part of our business in all mission areas.

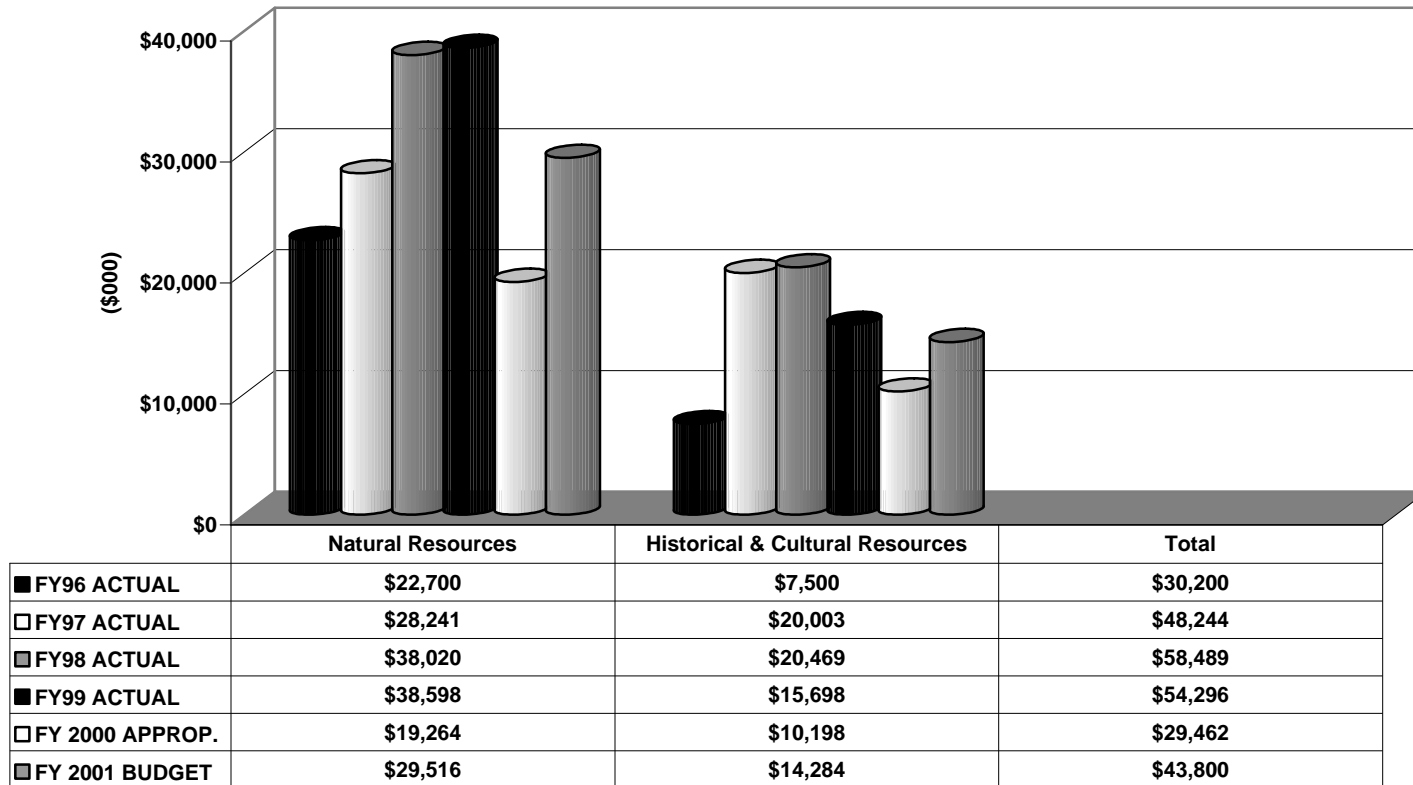
Department Of The Army Budget Summary
P2 vs. Compliance
 Current Dollars (\$000)



* Compliance totals do not include Manpower and Education & Training.

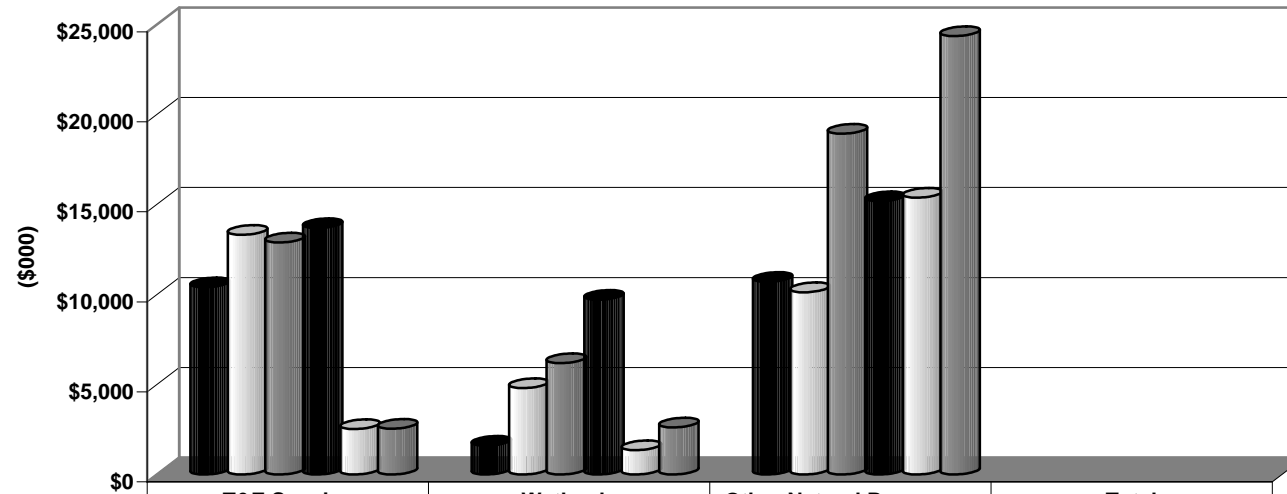
P2 vs. Compliance: The pollution prevention budget averages approximately 18 percent of the compliance budget over the five-year period represented in the chart. Efforts to seek greater efficiencies through innovative pollution prevention programs that centralize hazardous material management at the installation and fund projects that provide a high return on investment will allow the Army to increase pollution prevention as the preferred means to achieve compliance.

Department Of The Army Budget Summary
Natural Resources vs. Historical/Cultural Resources
 Current Dollars (\$000)



Natural Resources vs. Historical/Cultural Resources: Actual expenditures for natural and cultural resources nonrecurring costs have remained relatively stable from FY 1996 through FY 1999 - ranging from a low of \$30M in FY 1996 to a high of \$58M in FY 1998. Appropriated amounts and budgeted amounts (FY 2000 - \$29M, FY 2001 - \$43M) are less than executed amounts because commanders migrate money into the program during the year of execution (FY 1997-1999). Annually, the natural resources program accounts for about 60-70% of the total conservation budget.

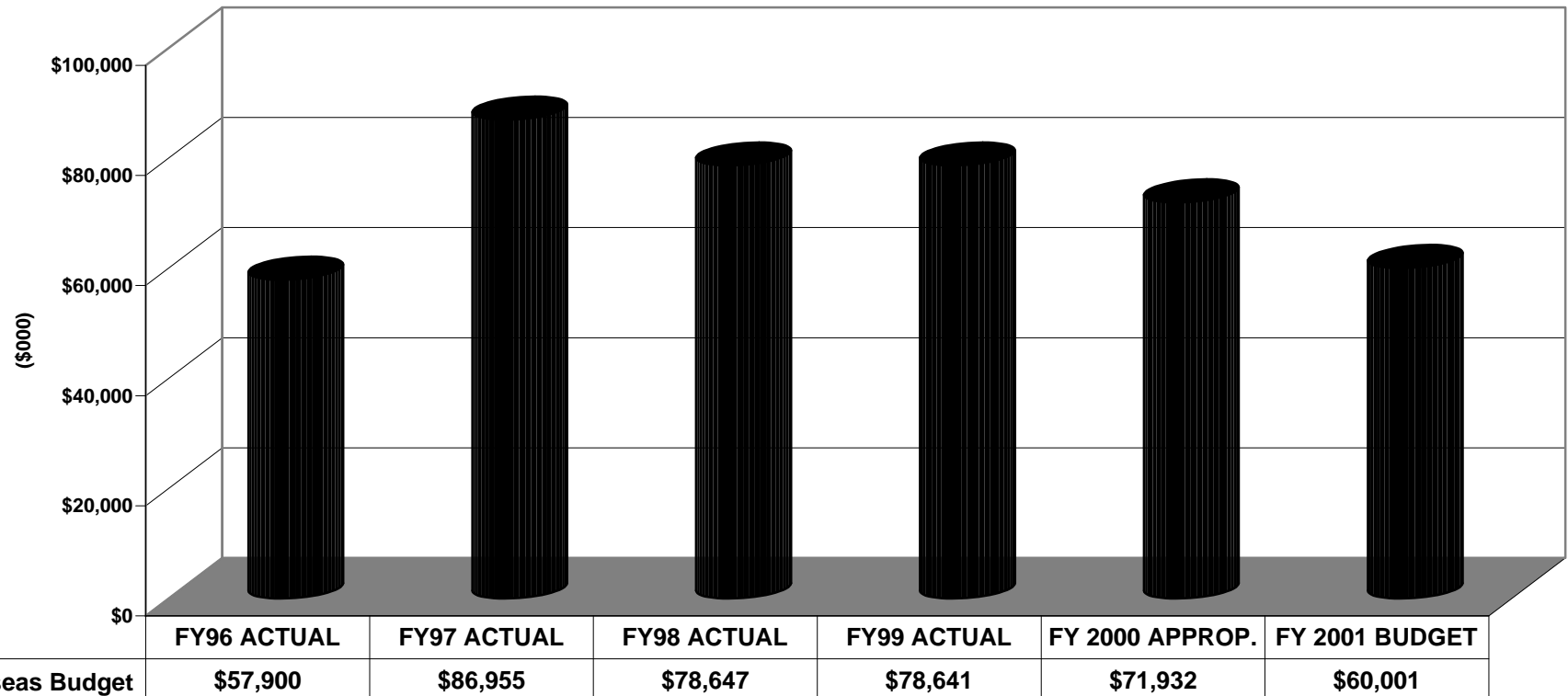
Department Of The Army Budget Summary
Natural Resource Investment by Category
 Current Dollars (\$000)



	T&E Species	Wetlands	Other Natural Resources	Total
■ FY96 ACTUAL	\$10,400	\$1,600	\$10,700	\$22,700
□ FY97 ACTUAL	\$13,315	\$4,796	\$10,130	\$28,241
■ FY98 ACTUAL	\$12,889	\$6,190	\$18,941	\$38,020
■ FY99 ACTUAL	\$13,697	\$9,713	\$15,188	\$38,598
□ FY 2000 APPROP.	\$2,524	\$1,357	\$15,383	\$19,264
■ FY 2001 BUDGET	\$2,540	\$2,620	\$24,356	\$29,516

Natural Resource Investment by Category: For T&E species and wetlands compliance nonrecurring costs there appears to be a dramatic decrease in funding from FY 1999 (about \$23M) to FY 2000-2001 (FY 2000 - \$3.9M, FY2001 - \$5.2M). In reality, however, the field is now identifying most of these costs as recurring (class 0). Recurring cost estimates increase from \$2.2M in FY 1999 to about \$18.9M for FY 2000 and \$23.3M for FY2001. Nonrecurring costs for the category "Other Natural Resources", which includes the costs for preparation of Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans, shows a significant increase from FY 2000 (\$15M) to FY 2001 (\$24M). This increase is a reflection of Army installation efforts to complete all plans by the FY 2001 compliance date.

Department Of The Army Budget Summary
EQ Overseas Budget
 Current Dollars (\$000)



EQ Overseas Budget: Budgeting for overseas EQ program costs in Europe, Korea, Japan, and Kwajalein Atoll averages approximately \$72 million from FY 1996 to FY 2001. The decrease in the budget from FY 1999 to FY 2000 is partially due to the end of funding for Panama after FY 1999. The decrease in funding from FY 2000 to FY 2001 is partly attributable to a decrease based on upward currency fluctuation in Europe. The budget supports minimum essential EQ program requirements at U.S. installations in these countries. The majority of the costs are associated with Final Governing Standards compliance requirements. Only 7 percent from FY 1999 to FY 2001 is associated with cleanup costs.